



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

traditions to the new customs. The author also considers the connection between raven, sun, and death as proved by the myth telling of the son of a dead woman ascending to the sky, marrying the daughter of the Sun, and of the son of this couple who becomes the raven. The first part of this myth belongs to the long series of miraculous births; and a comparison of other traditions of the same area proves that this is the essential element in the myth. Then, why are those forms of the myth in which the child of the couple is an animal other than a bird less important than the present one? In short, I find everywhere an entirely arbitrary interpretation of selected myths which seem adapted to prove the author's contentions. The few tales that are mentioned as not in agreement with these theories are said to be misunderstood or late distortions of the pure form of the original myth.

By following the methods pursued in the book anything and everything can be proved. It is fiction, not science.

Dr Frobenius is a man of wide reading and of brilliant ideas. There is certainly some truth in his "law of inversion," and a careful study of the history of customs and beliefs from this point of view might lead to valuable results.

FRANZ BOAS.

The Distribution of the Negritos in the Philippine Islands and Elsewhere.

By A. B. MEYER. Dresden: 1899. 8°, (viii,) 92 + 2 pp.

This publication is a translation of the author's work on the Negritos of the Philippines (1893) brought up to date. Dr Meyer gives a thorough and critical review of the known facts pertaining to the distribution of the Negrito population on the northern coast of the Indian ocean. He shows that all records except those for the Philippine islands, Malacca, and the Andaman islands are open to doubt. He adheres to his opinion, previously expressed, that Negritos and Papuas, notwithstanding the difference of form of skull, belong to the same race. He points out that certain types of men in India, Ceylon, and Sumatra show affinities with the Negritos, but the difference in the form of hair is, however, so great, that they must not be considered as identical. The tendency of the book is to discourage, on account of lack of sufficient data, generalizations based on the supposed occurrence of Negrito types throughout southern Asia.

FRANZ BOAS.